

# The Herald and News

H. H. AULL, EDITOR.

## A PERSONAL APPEAL.

I have been connected with The Herald and News as editor for more than seventeen years. When it was bought from Mr. A. C. Jones on March 7, 1887, by Aull & Houseal, the subscription list was about six hundred. It ran up to 1,200 and when it was changed to twice a week the list began to increase until now it takes more than 1860 papers to fill our mailing list. We have tried to keep it in the van of progress, and we have labored hard for the advancement of the best interests of this county and town. Those things that we conceived for the best interests of the whole people—for their material and moral uplifting—we have advocated regardless of the consequences to ourselves. Many times we have led the agitation for public utilities which at the beginning had few advocates, but by persistence we have accomplished results. For the past four years on account of absence from the business little or no effort has been made to collect what is due us. I am compelled to raise \$1500 by the first of Dec. I find that 100 subscribers owe the paper from one year up to several, the average being about \$5.00. It is a small matter to each one of you, but you can readily see what it means to me. A great many have responded to the statements which we sent out, but a great many more have not.

You have been kind to us in many respects, and this appeal is made to you for the purpose of getting the money and putting the paper in position to serve you better in the future than it has in the past.

I do not want you to send the money this week, but on the 16th of this month which is next Monday, I hope that every subscriber who is in arrears will make it a part of his duty on that day to send us at least \$1.50 and as much more as you can if you owe it. This request is made in real earnest, and I trust that there is not one subscriber who will fail to comply, if he be in arrears. Will you respond? There are those who live beyond the borders of the county to whom the paper has gone regularly for many years as a welcome message from their old home reminding them of the scenes of other days. Many of these have not paid us for several years. This appeal is meant for you as well as for others. Surely there is no one so poor that he cannot pay one year's subscription. If he is, and will write us, we will charge up what he owes to profit and loss and send him a receipt. But we know there is none such.

We are not in the habit of constantly sending statements nor of publishing reminders, but at this time we need the money and have no way of getting it except from those who owe us and for whom we have worked. Remember the day and remember that we are very much in earnest in this appeal to you. You know whether you owe us or not, and if there is any mistake in your credit we will gladly correct it. Any date after the 16th up to the 1st will answer, but I should be glad to have it all come in a lump sum.

Please do not disappoint me and I will continue to give you my best service.

Sincerely,

ELBERT H. AULL,  
Editor.

It is said that the negroes in Lancaster county have a deadly fear of the chain gang, often paying pretty stiff fines in order to keep off. This is unusual.

## RELATING TO COTTON.

In marked contrast to the cotton figures of the esteemed Mr. Buston, are those of the New York Journal of Commerce, which is one of the most accurate and painstaking papers in the world. On the basis of replies from 1,275 correspondents in every cotton State it estimates the crop at 9,603,660 bales, the percentage of decline as compared with last year being as follows by States: Arkansas 25, Florida 5, Georgia 10, Louisiana 15, Mississippi 15, North Carolina 10, South Carolina 10, Tennessee 10, Texas 7. Alabama is the only State which does not show a decreased crop—its output is estimated at the same as last year. Daniel J. Sully & Co., cotton brokers, of New York, observe that "these figures are indeed startling."

The New York Sun, in the course of a cotton article, mentions that the United States furnish about 60 per cent. of the world's supply, of which we manufacture about one-third, send one-third to England, half of the remainder to Germany and scatter the rest among some twenty other countries. It notes a decrease in the exports, due to an increased home demand and the fact that we have increased our export of manufactured cotton from \$17,000,000 in 1898 to \$32,000,000 in 1902, and goes on to hold the usual threat over the South and to rehearse the well-worn story, saying: "The possibility of cotton production in equatorial Africa, and in sub-tropical South Africa, and its production upon an extensive scale have been fairly demonstrated. There is little doubt that, before many years have passed, some if not all of our competitors will be fairly independent of the cotton fields of the United States." It confesses, however, that "it will undoubtedly be several years before the cotton supply of East and West Africa, of Egypt, of India and Central Asia will affect our cotton industry," and meantime it may be remarked that several of us will be dead inside of "several years" and none of us, therefore, need lose any sleep about the South's loss of primacy in cotton production or any serious decline in prices due to foreign competition. The tale told by the Southern niggers who arrived in New York Thursday from Liberia calculated to quiet any apprehension on this score, and besides, the question may be repeated. If the culture of cotton in Egypt, Asia and Africa is such an easy proposition why don't those who are peculiarly interested get at it instead of talking about it?—Charlotte Observer.

The total consumption of cotton for the world for the year 1902-'03 was 14,351,930 bales against 14,414,908 bales for the previous year. Of this amount the United States consumed 4,075,101 for 1902-'03 and 4,037,332 for the previous year. The total production of cotton in the world for the year ending September 1, 1903 was 14,651,700, which left a surplus from the year's crop of 299,700 bales. The United States produced the year 1902-'03 10,511,020 bales, nearly three-fourths of the entire production of the world. The total production 1901-'02 for the world was 14,413,949 bales, which was 959 bales less than the year's consumption.

The surplus for the last several years has been small and with a short crop this year, as is evident, and an increase in mills it does seem that it will be impossible for the speculators to force the price down. In fact up to this time it has been impossible and we do not expect to see cotton go any lower.

The Southern States have for many years furnished the larger part of the world's supply of cotton and will continue to do it for many years to come, and yet owing to peculiar conditions the producer has no choice in price or distribution. He has been forced to market this big money crop in two or three months and to take whatever those in charge of the money would be willing to offer. The southern farmer has the best opportunity of any person we know to form a gigantic trust and to demand a fair price for the fruit of his labor.

The Atlanta Journal editorially

says that the time is not far distant when the South will have increased banking facilities and by building warehouses the farmer will be able to store his cotton and secure money on it and get a fair price for it. When the price goes up then he can sell and he will not be forced to sacrifice it in two or three months of the year but he can sell at any time of the year when the price suits him. The Journal concludes its article with a quotation from the New York Commercial:

"The cry has been raised that the movement to establish warehouses in the south merely contemplates the formation of a 'cotton trust.' This charge is forcefully refuted. It seems to us, in an article printed by The New York Commercial:

"A farmer can send his wheat to the warehouse and borrow money on his warehouse receipts. Then if the market goes up he can sell his wheat for the advanced price. The warehouse man does not control the wheat or the wheat market. Any one can borrow money on cotton in the warehouse at New York, but the warehouse men do not control the New York cotton market. If southern interior points had the same warehouse facilities as New York and all of these warehouses were owned by one man, it is difficult to see how he controlled the market as long as he did not own the cotton in the warehouses.

"It would not only benefit the southern cotton raisers if there were proper warehouses in the south, conducted on the up-to-date business methods of the warehouses of today," said one well-posted cotton man, but it would benefit the mill men as well. It would be better for the mill men of New England to have the cotton stored in the south until they get ready to use it than to have it in Liverpool where they cannot get it. It would be a splendid thing for the southern manufacturer, and you must recognize the establishment of great vested interests in the manufacture of cotton goods along the foothills of the Allegheny Mountains during the past few years. Ten years ago the southern cotton manufacturer was a very small factor in the price equation while today the southern cotton manufacturers consume about 20 per cent of the American growth."

Opposition to the scheme comes mainly from commission men who have been charging the farmer from \$1 to \$2 a bale, and from northern and foreign factors. Of course these men do not like to see their profits cut down. But we cannot see how the south is to be injured by this, if the difference in profit is to go to the farmer, with whom it belongs.

One of the largest merchants in the city remarked the other day that the trouble with Newberry has always been that the merchants were too much absorbed in their own business to take time to do anything for the general welfare of the community and help on the progress of the city, just what we have been telling them for many years. There is too much business selfishness among our business men. We can't even keep up a small board of trade. Other towns and cities can, and find such organizations good for the community, and what is good for the whole is good for the individuals who compose it.

Nearly all the towns and cities have sent representatives to the convention which is called for Columbia today to consider the immigration scheme of Mr. Matheson.

We need to get together and pull together for the interests of the community.

The Herald and News has not heard any more of the discontinuance of connection with the Saluda line by the Bell Telephone Co., and we trust the company has seen the importance of this connection to its local subscribers here in the city. Quite a number of the subscribers have spoken to us about the matter, and as the Newberry merchants do a very large business with the Saluda people to take out this connection would not only be a great inconvenience to them, but it would also put them at great disadvantage

# MOWER COMPANY'S Two Big Stores,

Are filled from floor to ceiling with desirable merchandise. You will find it very easy shopping here, because the qualities are right, the prices are low, the clerks are polite and everything possible will be done to make it to your advantage to give us your business.

We want to emphasize the fact that no house can or will sell you goods cheaper than ourselves. Our present stock was bought at very low figures, in truth we have much cotton goods on our shelves away under today's ruling prices.

We propose to give our customers the benefit of our fortunate purchases and advance the price on nothing so long as our present stock holds out. It's a big stock, too, and you must take a whack at it. We are the leaders on

## Dress Goods and Silks.

Our stock is complete in these lines. In our **MILLINERY DEPARTMENT** we have three experienced ladies to look after your interests. Get your head fitted here. We can fit you or your little girl in a beautiful cloak. Our shoe store, too, is full of good shoes for all.

Walk Over Shoes for men have no superior. There are shoes that sell for more, but there are none better. They are made of the best material by the most skilled workmen. Every pair guaranteed. What more could you ask.

## Regina Shoes for Women,

Hand turned, soft as a glove, Goodyear welt, made like a man's, all styles of these elegant Shoes: every pair has our guarantee.

## Ideal Shoes for Boys and Girls.

Visit our stores. We will give you value received for every penny you spend with us.

Yours truly,

# C. & G. S. MOWER CO.

in a business way. Then by this line we get connection with Chapells, and if taken out would cut off that section. The Herald and News feels sure that the Bell Company desires to give not only a good service but a service that is satisfactory to its subscribers. If so this connection will not be interfered with.

The Spartanburg Herald suggests that municipal insurance is as practicable as municipal ownership of public utilities and government ownership of railroads. Then why not government ownership of banks and lands and reach that good time mentioned by Edward Bellamy, when government owns everything and everybody works for the government.

A negro colony has returned to the United States from Liberia after an unsuccessful effort to cultivate cotton profitably in that country. There is no place in the world like the South for the cultivation of cotton and the negro is better suited to the cotton fields than any other labor than can be secured so long as he is satisfied to make an honest living and be comfortable and at peace, but the moment he undertakes to consider social equality and the question of politics he becomes unfit for the duties out of which he can extract the most comfort, peace and happiness.

## NOTICE.

ALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE county which have not already opened are hereby authorized to be open at once. EUG. S. WERTS, Co. Supt. Ed.

## NOMINATION.

**ROBERT H. WELCH** IS HEREBY announced as a candidate for Mayor of Newberry and is pledged to abide the result of the Democratic primary.

**I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF** a candidate for reelection to the office of Mayor of Newberry, and pledge myself to abide the result of the Democratic primary.

JOHN W. EARHARDT.

**DR. VAN SMITH** IS HEREBY announced as a candidate for reelection as Alderman from Ward 3 subject to the rules of the Democratic primary.

**E. Y. MORRIS** IS HEREBY announced as a candidate for reelection as Alderman from Ward 1 subject to the Democratic primary.

**J. M. GUIN** IS HEREBY announced as a candidate for reelection as Alderman from Ward 5 subject to the rules of the Democratic primary.

**A. T. BROWN** IS HEREBY announced as a candidate for reelection as Alderman from Ward 2 subject to the rules of the Democratic primary.

**CHARLES M. WEST** IS HEREBY announced as a candidate for Alderman from Ward 4 and is pledged to abide the result of the Democratic primary.

Letter to C. D. Weeks,

Newberry, S. C.

Dear Sir: Pay more for Devoe; be glad to. It is full measure and honest. Paint is a watch-dog. How would you like a watch-dog that wouldn't watch from two to five o'clock in the morning? That's short measure.

How would you like a watch dog that had a way of wagging his tail at a burglar? That's false paint. The burglar is rain and snow.

Go by the name: Devoe lead-and-zinc.

Yours truly

F. W. DEVOE & Co.

Newberry Hardware Co. sells our paint.